

brown below. Primaries below greyish fuliginous, with a large apical costal black patch, traversed by a zigzag ochreous line and preceded by an ochreous patch divided by an arched blackish stripe; costal border ochreous, with two short black basicostal dashes; a blackish dot at the end of the cell; marginal dots and fringe nearly as above: secondaries whitish brown, costal and external areas slightly sandy, irrorated with blackish; two black dots in the cell, followed by a black spot at the end of the cell; three parallel, zigzag, dark grey stripes beyond the middle; a marginal series of triangular black spots; fringe brownish, traversed by two grey stripes: base of palpi below blackish piceous: body below greyish brown, venter with paler edges to the segments. Expanse of wings 34 millim.

The specimen was from Gordon Town. Mr. Fawcett, Director of Public Gardens, Jamaica.

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XLI.—*Descriptions of two new Coleoptera in the British Museum (Buprestidæ and Rutelidæ).* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Rutelidæ.

*Anoplognathus aureus.*

Oblongo-ovalis, politus, aureus: capite tenuiter punctato; ore, antennis pedibusque testaceis.

Long. 15 millim.

*Hab.* Queensland.

This beautiful species most nearly approaches my *A. parvulus*, but is still smaller, rather more convex, and entirely of a brassy-gold colour without any green tint. The head is finely and not very densely punctured; the clypeus is transverse, obliquely narrowed in front, with the angles only slightly prominent, the margin reflexed. The thorax is almost impunctate, less angular at the sides than in *A. parvulus*, and the base and anterior border are only margined near the angles. The elytra have only one or two lines of punctures at the sides; the margins are not reflexed at the middle. The pygidium has a few distant punctures; the apex has some long pale hairs. The mesosternal process is considerably longer than in *A. parvulus*.

This species is, I believe, well known, and I have been told that it is described; I have, however, searched in vain for any description of it, and if by any unfortunate accident I have overlooked it, or it is in any paper which has not come into my hands, I must apologize beforehand for making a synonym.

### Buprestidæ.

#### *Sternocera Hunteri*.

Nigro-cyanea, nitida; thorace crebre punctato, antice foveolato; elytris castaneo-flavis, striato-punctatis, macula obliqua subhumerali apiceque nigro-cyaneis.  
Long. 16-19 lin.

*Hab.* East Africa, Masailand (*H. C. V. Hunter, Esq.*)

Form of *S. orissa*. The thorax has the punctures at the base small and slightly separated from each other (the intervals flat); towards the front the punctures become gradually larger, but are very irregular, the intervals convex, varying in width but not costiform. The elytra have lines of rather small but distinct punctures, the intervals are very finely and not closely punctured; the apex is coarsely and closely punctured; brownish yellow, with the apical third blue-black and with an oblique blue-black patch below the shoulder, the blue-black colour being continued along the margin to the apex. Abdomen coarsely and closely (but not deeply) punctured.

#### *Sternocera Hunteri*, var. *fasciata*.

This differs from the foregoing in having the elytra less regularly punctured in lines, and it has a broad blue-black band near the base, *not* extending to the margin. The apical area is blue-black, but the line of demarcation, instead of being nearly straight and ascending as it approaches the suture, is trisinnate and descends at the suture. The abdomen is less deeply punctured.

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### XLII.—Notice of a new Fish from the Issik Kul (*Diptychus Lausdelli*). By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

THE Rev. H. Lausdell has discovered during his recent travels in Central Asia a new species of the singular genus *Diptychus*, one of the most characteristic forms of the Central-